



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1859.

Mr. Cobden has just made, in the British House of Commons, a speech on the vital subject of national defences, in which he treated the late panic and alarm, as to an invasion of England, as a piece of hallucination. To show how much of the prevalent apprehension was unfounded, he adduced facts as to the late comparative increase of the navies of France and England. He admitted that the French had a show of superiority in steam frigates, while the British had a superiority in screw line-of-battle ships; but in line-of-battle ships, built and building, as against the French built and building, the British had ten line-of-battle ships more than the French, without including the block-ships, which were serviceable. In the number of frigates the French navy was somewhat superior to the English, but there was the rest of the British navy, not to be left out of the comparison, consisting of the corvettes and sloops, and all those vessels which, according to the opinion of the wisest persons upon naval affairs, were the most effective of all. The Americans were building nothing but corvettes, and they said those were the most serviceable vessels in case of war. Mr. Cobden went on to demonstrate the folly of supposing, and of acting on the supposition, that France would descend from its high state of the head of the civilized nations of the globe and fall into the ranks of savages who were in the habit of making filibustering descents on their neighbors. Mr. Cobden is a peace man; but he has American ideas as to the folly of standing armies and overgrown navies.

The New York Tribune is figuring to prove that, as things now stand, the "Republican" party, *per se*, is not likely to succeed at the next Presidential election. It argues that the Republicans are far from sure of carrying Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and some few other states, upon which they have heretofore counted as certain. If the "Republican," or sectional organization, could be broken down, as a political party, and parties be formed on national issues, affecting the interests of the whole country, and having reference to the mode and manner of administering the government, touching its foreign relations, and its general domestic concerns, the Opposition, we believe, could easily triumph at the next Presidential election. It is the Republican party, as it now exists, which gives the Administration, indirectly, of course, much of the strength that it has.

The Baltimore American proposes, "in view of the present deplorable condition of affairs in Baltimore," that the business men, and "all who are in favor of the restoration of law and order, the purity of the ballot box, and the protection of legal voters, should assemble, in Mass Meeting, in Monument Square, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 5th of September, to take into consideration such measures as the present crisis may warrant! The necessity for a reform in the condition of the city—such a change as shall restore peace and order, and suppress and rebuke the banded ruffianism and outlawry which prevail, seems to be admitted by good citizens of all parties.

Harpers' Magazine, for September, contains an essay on "The Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority—Popular Sovereignty in the Territories"—by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. The essay is carefully and elaborately prepared—and is to be taken, we suppose, as an exposition of the author's doctrine on the subject on which he writes. His conclusion is, that "under our political system, every distinct political community, loyal to the constitution and the union, is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of self government in respect to their local concerns and internal policy, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The American Fourth District Convention of Maryland, was again in session on Thursday. The rowdies in Baltimore, who had made "strong demonstrations" at the previous meeting of the Convention, and indulged in some free fights, were held in check by a strong police force. The friends of Hon. Henry Winter Davis and Coleman Yellott are about tied, and it is thought they will be unable to nominate either. The question of contested seats from the two wards, was referred back to the people. Adjourned, until next Tuesday.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, in alluding to the tendencies of American politics, as illustrated in some of the agencies employed to concentrate and manage public sentiment, remarks, that under the names of "republicanism" and "democracy" the most despotic principles and practices are frequently commended to the approval and support of the people.

The accounts from China tell of the gradual but continued success of the Rebels in that Empire, and of a great defeat that the Imperialists have lately suffered. "This Chinese rebellion has 'dragged its slow length along' for years past.

The Italian Duties are in great uneasiness and anxiety as to the result of the Zurich conference concerning the expelled dynasties. A very little more excitement it would seem, would cause the flame of war to be rekindled.

The "correspondence" about the late duel does not excite interest or attention in the public generally. It is universally considered as a subject interesting only to the parties concerned.

Attorney General Black has returned to Washington.

A correspondent of the Iowa Gazette writes as follows respecting the Ohio State Farm for the reformation of juvenile offenders:—"The State is building and farming here on a large scale, and the boys (eighty in number) are, to some extent, the farmers and the builders. At least they have dug all the cellars for these spacious buildings, including also, the basement of the large barn. Some of them—before they came here—were vagrants in the large cities, and some were State prisoners at Columbus. An appeal to the manhood which has a place in every bosom, however debased, has its due effect; and the rules of the institution are seldom broken, and a sense of honor prevails under the discipline of this reformatory home, which almost entirely supersedes punishment, and entirely excludes chains and stripes."

The number of emigrants arrived at New York during the week is reported at 2,708; making the number for the year, so far, 31,440.

The Bank Troubles in Missouri. The Missouri country banks,—that is to say, the banks out of St. Louis,—have not got a great deal of specie to spare, and whenever a man with a carpet bag, as a broker's agent, comes to demand gold and silver for their promises to pay, a strong feeling of repugnance to the stranger and his operations naturally manifests itself. It is already a matter of record how one of these audacious broker's agents was hustled out of a country town the other day, for daring to insist upon specie payments, and the journals that come to us from that part of the country, are full of manifestations of the same sort of popular indignation. The Chillicothe folk, as if apprehensive of another "run," it seems, had a mass meeting on Saturday last, at which it was solemnly

Resolved, That we, citizens of Livingston county, believe it to be a public duty to protect ourselves against all Brokers, Money Shavers, Usurers and Moneyed Harpies of every character."

Now is not this cool, even for August? A bank issues its notes, promising to pay on demand, and the moment the demand is made, the response is, not the "pay" in gold or silver, but tar and feathers, mobs, indignation meetings, and repudiation! Everybody that goes to Chillicothe now to get a "money-shaver" or a "harry!"

The editor of the Chillicothe Herald intimates that "politics" are at the bottom of the "run." The Republicans and Frank Blair, he says, are trying to engineer an Anti-Bank party for their own benefit, but we do not see what that has to do with the visiting the bill-holders with personal violence for asking the wild cats to redeem their promises to pay.—N. Y. Express.

Fire at New Bedford, Mass. NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 23.—The fire which broke out at noon to-day, on Water street, destroyed about twenty-five buildings, and was finally arrested on Kay and North streets by the blowing up of several buildings with gunpowder. The buildings destroyed included Hathaway & Sons' machine shop and planing mill; Pryder & Smith's spar yard; Barstoll's turning mill; N. H. Nye's ship chandlery; E. M. Robinson's oil yard, in which 3,000 barrels of oil were destroyed, besides some lots of oil belonging to Messrs. W. G. E. Pope, R. B. Harland, and David B. King.

Several dwellings, carpenters' shops, and groceries, were also included in the conflagration. A large number of bomb lances, on the premises of Wilcox & Hathaway, caused loud explosions, as did the burning of the oil casks. The ship John & Edward, lying at Wilcox & Richmond's wharf, was burned to the water's edge. The ship Illinois was also on fire, but was towed out and saved, with the loss of sails rigging, &c.

Several persons were injured by the falling of walls, although not dangerously. The total loss is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000, on which the insurance is but small. Many families are rendered penniless, and several captains of whaling vessels are ruined, by the loss of their oil storage.

An Aged Alexandrian at Capon Springs. CAPON SPRINGS, Aug. 15.—A remarkable man, who has lived here for many years, is old Mr. John Barr, whose reminiscences are highly entertaining. He lives alone in a cottage near the spring. He came here bringing his invalid wife in a wagon from Alexandria. She was soon completely restored, and her gratitude and attachment to the fountain which renewed her health fixed her determination to stay by it, and from it she never went until death, whose summons all must obey, laid the good old lady "neath the sod."

The old gentleman is now in his eighty-first year—is quite hale and cheerful, with a clear and strong memory. He is full of reminiscences of the last war with Great Britain and the prominent men of the past age. He has heard Patrick Henry speak. But his most entertaining recollections relate to Washington. His uncle, a son of Washington's miller, and the greater portion of his boyhood was passed on the Mount Vernon estate.—Cor. of Rich. Disp.

The Dead of a Week. Midsummer tests the natural salubrity and the sanitary regulations of large cities. Last week's mortality in five of them may be taken as typical of each, and affording a fair basis for comparison. We have summed up the reports of these five cities, for the week ending August 20, as follows:

	No. of Estimated Deaths.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths.
New York	710	710,000	1 to 1,000
Philadelphia	205	800,000	1 to 2,927
Brooklyn	161	200,000	1 to 1,242
Baltimore	126	220,000	1 to 1,742
Boston	92	160,000	1 to 1,739
Total	1,294	1,890,000	1 to 1,460

—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A NEW DOCK.—Look Out for the Monkey.—There is a suspicious looking individual going around town, carrying a string, to the end of which is attached a dirty, thieving little monkey. Wherever this individual spies a bedroom or parlor window open, he stops and listens, and if he is satisfied that there is no one present in the rooms, he sends Mr. Monkey creeping slyly up the front of the house into the open windows. Now, the man-monkey on the side-walk, having hold of the other end of the string, is strongly suspected of having communicated his own thieving propensities to the little monkey, and has "educated" him to fasten on to little valuables, such as bracelets, breastpins, finger-rings or loose change, which his monkeyship may find lying on the toilet or centre tables.—Newark Mercury.

Mr. Dickens will, it is said, read sixty times in this country, and in character; so that we shall have him in Quilp Sampson Brass, Mr. Pecksniff, Jones Chuzzlewit, Montague Tigg, Mr. Stiggins, Mr. Swiveller, Mr. Guppy, and the rest of those amiable creatures who have so delighted the world. He will hardly appear in his American characters, namely, Mr. Chollup, General Choke, Mr. Scudder, Major Pawkins, Colonel Diver, M. Lafayette Rettle, Mrs. Hominy, and the others of those "bright accidental stars" who shine over Scudder's Eden, and pointed the way there, though, precious careful to keep out of it themselves.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." The Secretary of War having given his consent to open a telegraph station at Fort Lafayette, in the Narrows below N. Y., the American Telegraph Company will proceed at once to lay a cable from that point to Fort Hamilton, where it will connect with the Brooklyn line, which stretches to New York. It will also connect with the line already constructed from Sandy Hook.

The steamer Hammonia sailed from New York on Wednesday for Hamburg, taking out seventy-five passengers. The Glasgow also sailed for Glasgow, with one hundred and sixteen passengers. The Arabia sailed from Boston on the same day, with \$250,000 in specie, and 41 passengers for Liverpool.

A letter from Brescia speaks of a large number of Hungarians deserting from Verona and Mantua, and says "they have decided to emigrate to America, rather than trust to any amnesty which Austria can grant."

The Secretary of the Interior, after a brief sojourn at the White Sulphur, proceeded to the Sweet Springs, Virginia, where the Secretary of War has derived much benefit from the climate and the waters. Mr. Thompson is expected to return to Washington to-day or Monday next.

A marble sarcophagus for the remains of Henry Clay, designed to be placed in the base of the monument now being erected to his memory in Lexington, Ky., has been completed in Philadelphia. It is cut out of a solid block of marble from Montgomery county, and is eight feet long, three feet wide across the breast, and two feet six inches high. The form is that of a coffin; the interior being of sufficient size to admit the leaden case containing the remains.

The Patterson (N. J.) Guardian says that the markets of that city are quite plentifully supplied with strawberries, which readily bring 6 and 8 cents per basket. This is the second or fall crop, and the berries are remarkable for their sweet, delicious superiority over the spring crop, and as the second bearing season is never very prolific, the prices are high.

Mr. Hiram Snyder, who resides about half a mile East of Connelville, Fayette County, Pa., has discovered an inexhaustible vein of Cannel coal on his farm, the genuineness of which has been tested both at Pittsburgh and Connelville, and he has already been offered \$15 a ton for it, delivered at the railroad depot of the latter place.

An article from the Placerville (Cal.) Observer, says that the pods of the bush known as "chapparral" are about the size of a large pea, and that when they come to maturity, instead of opening in a quiet sort of way, they do so with a report like a pop-gun, shooting the seeds ten or fifteen feet into the air.

The impurities of the Croton water still baffle the skill of the health officers and chemists. In the vicinity of Pine's Bridge, where the river makes a curve, it is very foul, presenting the appearance of a stagnant pool, with a disagreeable yellow hue like the drainings of a barnyard or tannery.

The Philadelphia Bulletin states that the woman De Marlais, the victim of her paramour's jealousy in Cincinnati, whose death was reported a day or two ago, came from Lewistown, Pa., several years since. She first assumed the name of Annie Dunbar, and subsequently that of Blanche Franklin. She kept a house in Lombard street. Under the name of Franklin she married De Marlais, who then went by one of his numerous aliases. The husband was a common swindler. The relatives of Mrs. De Marlais are said to still reside at Lewistown.

A remarkable case of eccentricity and meanness has come to light in Savannah. A doctor C. F. Rinker was arrested and committed to prison for burying a colored girl, who had died, in the cellar of his house, to save the expense of a public interment. The girl died a natural death, and being but extreme penuriousness on the part of her master was the cause of such an indecent mode of sepulture.

Two men, D. A. Roush and J. E. Holley, from Cincinnati, were sent to prison in Louisville, a few days since, on suspicion of horse-stealing, having shipped a fine stallion the day previous. Roush's conduct, such as appearing in false whiskers and the like, caused his arrest. On his person was found an oath, which would indicate that he is one of an organized band of horse thieves.

The new Custom-house of Chicago is a splendid building. It is three stories high. The lower is devoted to the Post Office, the second to the Custom-house, and the third to the United States Court. It is built of Illinois marble, of a cream color. It will cost \$450,000.

Hon. P. Herbert, formerly member of Congress from California, and who became somewhat noted in Washington in consequence of the part he took in an affair at one of the hotels in that city, which resulted in the death of a waiter, has become the editor of a paper in Arizona.

The Louisville Journal asserts very confidently, that Mr. J. Y. Brown, the member elect from the 1st District of Kentucky, and who will not be of constitutional age to take his seat at the opening of the next session of Congress, will not present himself for that purpose, but wait until the second session.

All the little boys in Buffalo—and we presume, in other places in the vicinity of the falls—who can fix a rope are learning to walk it a la Blondin. Those who can't get a rope walk board fences, with any piece of board or old stick they can get hold of as a balance pole.

The Mining Record, informs us that there is being constructed a Steam Canal Boat at Port Carbon, which when finished, will go ahead at the rate of 15 miles an hour. We would like to see such boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

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Jacob Thomas is to be postmaster at Summit Point, Jefferson County, Va., vice Chas. B. Hancock, resigned. The post office at Baynesville, Westmoreland County, Va., is discontinued.

The President ordered a court of inquiry to convene at West Point, N. Y., on yesterday, to investigate certain charges preferred against Cadet Clifton Conley, of the Military Academy. It must be admitted that the recent aerial voyages of Mr. Wise and Mr. La Mountain have not convinced the public either of the safety or the certainty of ballooning across the Atlantic.

Rev. Dr. Payne, Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Africa, preached in Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday last, in behalf of his mission.

Arrival of steamer America.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. SACKVILLE, August 25th.—The steamer America from Liverpool, on the 13th instant, (not the Canada) arrived at Halifax this forenoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour to-morrow (Friday) evening.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour we shall be able to communicate over the wires tonight in season for the morning journals of Friday, only a very brief abstract of the American news, but the full details will be transmitted in season for the Friday afternoon papers.

The screw steamer Indian, from Quebec July 20th, arrived at Liverpool, August 10th, having made the passage in about 11 days. The steamship Great Britain from New York, July 28, arrived at Liverpool also on the 10th instant.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, July 30th, arrived at Liverpool via Cork, on the 11th instant. The steamship Ariel, from New York, July 20th, arrived at Southampton on the 12th instant.

The Zurich conference continued in session, but the Sardinian representatives absented themselves from some of the sittings. The proceedings were strictly secret.

It was reported by the way of Vienna that the red republicans had proclaimed in Parma; that the Piedmontese were driven out; and that the friends of order were everywhere taking flight.

A threatening collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiery at Frankfurt.

A Russian loan of £12,000,000 sterling, and an Indian loan of £5,000,000 sterling, had been introduced in the London market.

MARKETS.—Cotton.—The sales of the week, of 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken by speculators and 5,000 bales for export. The market closed dull on Friday at a decline of 1-16 on all grades. The closing quotations for cotton are as follows: Fair Orleans 8 1/2, Middling do. 7 1/2, Fair Upland 7 3/4, Middling do. 6 1/2, 1/16.

The stock in port was estimated at 623,000 bales, of which 577,000 bales were American.

The Manchester market was quiet but firm. The demand for Eastern goods was dull.

Provision Market.—The Liverpool provision market was quiet but steady.

Provision Market.—Provisions were declining and holders were pressing their stocks on the market.

Wool Markets.—Cotton at Havre had declined 1/16. New Orleans rice ordinary was quoted at 11 1/2, and Bas at 10 1/2. The sales of the week were 500,000 bales, the market closing steady at the above quotations. The stock in port was 51,000 bales.

London Money Market.—Consols for money closed on Friday at 93 1/4, and 93 1/4 for account. The bill in the Bank of England had decreased £28,500 since the last weekly report.

Emigration from Circassia. The Levant (Constantinople) Herald, of July 27th, contains the following important information, indicating that the war which the brave people of Circassia have for so long a period waged against the power of Russia, is about to be brought to a close, and that, unless the great Powers of Europe should see fit to interfere, Circassia will soon become a province of Russia.

"Every one must have noticed the considerable influx of Circassians which has lately taken place in Stambul. The great building behind St. Sophia, known as the French Hospital de l'Universite during the war, is crowded with them, besides a number of others kept in Stambul, and fresh ships full of the mountaineers are daily arriving in the port, on board Russian ships.

"This unusual emigration is to be accounted for by what is now taking place in Circassia. Almost immediately after the close of the Crimean war, the Russians returned to their principal positions on the Black Sea, and re-occupied in great force those on the Lala and Kulan, which they had never abandoned. Freed from other pre-occupations, it would appear that they again directed their attention to the Caucasus, and once more strained every nerve to conquer this long coveted region.

"Determining at last to get rid of this thorn in their side, the Russians have condemned to banishment the whole of this population, amounting to not less than forty thousand families. They have given them, however, the choice of Turkey or Siberia, and the former has been preferred by most of them. Many have already arrived, and throng, as we have already said, the public buildings, which the accustomed liberality of the Sultan has placed at their disposal. The Turkish Government will grant them land in Asia Minor, and assist them in establishing themselves, so that the hardship of their flight will be to some degree relieved by the host which they will find among a friendly race.

"But, before coming to a final arrangement, as a forlorn hope, they have determined to send one more deputation to Constantinople, which will wait upon the representatives of the great Powers at the Court of the Sultan, and proceed, if necessary, to Vienna, Paris, and London, to learn officially if Circassia is really recognised by all Europe as part of Russia. Should this deputation bring back an answer in the affirmative, the Circassians will then throw themselves upon the mercy of Russia, and give up a contest which, unaided, they cannot hope to bring to a successful issue, and which must continue to entail upon them the greatest misery."

Remains of Napoleon I. The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, says:—"Workmen are now busy in the vaults of St. Denis preparing a sepulchre for the remains of Napoleon I., which will certainly be removed from the Invalides, although the day for the disinterment is not yet fixed. I presume that, at one time, Prince Jerome, his seat at the opening of the next session of Congress, will not present himself for that purpose, but wait until the second session.

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Telegraphic Despatches.

LOUISVILLE, August 24th.—Jesse Williams, an old and wealthy citizen of Caldwell county, who has been under guard at Princeton, charged with murder, stealing, and cruelty to his slaves, was taken from jail on Thursday night, and after being carried a distance of seven miles, hung by a party of citizens.—His two sons, John and James, who are also guilty of numerous crimes, escaped death by absconding. About the same time Dr. Singleton, and Messrs. Mansfield, Morse and Straumal, supposed to be connected with Williams in his villainies, were severely punished and ordered to leave the county.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 23d.—This evening, a little after dusk, a fire was discovered on the upper floor of the towing-pier bridge of the Susquehanna Canal Company, attached to the Columbia bridge, but it was promptly extinguished. No great damage was done.

BOSTON, Aug. 25th.—The Baltimore City Guards reached Charleston to-day on their return from Manchester, N. H. They were greeted with salutes of welcome from the military and the cheers of the citizens. The visitors arrived amid torrents of rain.

NORFOLK, Aug. 25.—The United States steamer Fulton passed out of the Capes last night on her way to the Gulf of Mexico.

A fire occurred at Portsmouth this morning, which destroyed six new buildings. Loss \$5,000.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—A rail factory, the property of John Bousfield, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss amounted to \$15,000, and is insured for \$8,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—This city continues remarkably healthy. The deaths of the past week were only 92, including five small-pox cases, hardly an average proportion.

Boston, Aug. 24th.—A fire at Neponset village, in Dorchester, this morning, destroyed the steam planing mill of A. T. Stearns, and a lot of lumber owned by other parties. The loss amounted to \$10,000.

LEAVENWORTH, August 24th.—McCrea, who killed Clark, a pro-slavery man, in 1854, was arrested here to-day. Mr. Clark was the first man killed in this territory for political causes.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24.—The Penobscot Democratic county convention met at Bangor on Monday. Among other resolutions adopted was one in favor of the acquisition of Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Vera Cruz advices to the 16th have been received. There had been a revolution movement at Jalapa, but it was suppressed by General Robles, and a number of arrests made.

There was no yellow fever at Vera Cruz. The report was discredited. That Miramon had sent a peace commission to Juarez.

Marrying for Money. A short time ago an elderly man named King, Schofield, a respectable amount in property and other considerations, induced a German Jewess named Cecelia Pfeiser to marry him.

After the nuptials had been celebrated, the wife ascertained that her husband was worth nothing, and had imposed upon her. She possessed some \$800, deposited in the savings bank, which she had gleaned from a small business in fancy goods. This the husband wished to get hold of, but the woman would not allow him to do so.

On the night of the 22d inst., her husband came to her house, in company with his two sons, Louis and Abraham, after she had gone to bed, and made a great noise, and began to quarrel. Fearing that they would misuse her, she refused to let them in, whereupon they broke open the door and entering her bed-room demanded her money. She refused to give it up, when the sons pulled her out of bed, and all three beat her violently about her head, face, and other parts of her body, with their fists, and other articles which they took a considerable sum of money from her person and apartment—about \$300 in amount. She cried for help as soon as they looted their hold upon her throat, when one of the sons escaped. A policeman came in shortly after, and her husband had been taken to the station kept all night. While she was in custody the husband and his sons went to the house, picked the lock of the door, and carried off a considerable quantity of goods.—Through a misunderstanding the woman was kept confined until Tuesday, when she was released, and after the perpetration of a deed of baseness, Schofield and his two sons were held in \$300 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery and grand larceny.—N. Y. Courier.

The Washington Monument. Lieut. Ives, the architect and engineer in charge of the Washington National Monument, has made an official report to the Society, in which he says that when raised to the height of six hundred feet, the entire weight of the shaft and foundation will be 70,000 tons. The weight of the structure in its present condition is 40,000 tons. He has been unable to detect any appearances of settling or indications of insecurity. By scientific calculations he has arrived at the conclusion that the height alone of the monument, at its full height, would offer a resistance near eight times greater than the overturning effort of the heaviest tempest to which it would probably ever be exposed.

It was proposed by the Monument Society, to have a young man, to surround the foot of the obelisk with a base of a pantheon form, and an engraving was made of the monument as it would appear, if completed, in accordance with that plan. An impression has been in that way created throughout the country that the engraved design has been adopted, and cannot now be deviated from without tearing down what has been already built. But as it has not been the intention of the Society to accept the plan referred to, as the error which exists seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding, Lieut. Ives suggests the expediency of notifying the public officially, that the obelisk is the only portion of the monument the form of which is decided upon, and that the determination of the design for the base is still open for consideration. In this suggestion Lieut. Ives, the Society has concurred.

"Hifalutin" reporting is the style now.—We have met with nothing lately which exceeds the following, taken from the New Orleans Crescent. It is the concluding part of a description of an execution:—"He bowed his head forward; there was a moment of breathless silence among the spectators; a sharp click was heard in the cell behind, and at the same instant the trap and stool fell with a clatter, and James Mullen, young, healthy, and handsome, in his nice white suit, with his crucifix and medal suspended to his neck by a broad blue ribbon, remained dangling and swinging in the bright sunshine!"

A YOUNG MAN, a graduate of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, desires a situation as TUTOR, in some private family in Virginia, to teach all branches of a Collegiate education. To those who desire a TEACHER, satisfactory references will be given, on application to the subscriber, or to Dr. P. C. Slaughter, Culpeper Court house, Virginia.

L. W. BAILLY, B. A., care of Dr. P. C. Slaughter, Culpeper Court house, Virginia, Dr. D. S. Green, E. S. N., Brandy Station, Virginia; Prof. W. B. Rogers, formerly Professor of Geology in the University of Virginia, and State Geologist of Bedford county. He also answers the following description:—About 5 feet in height, with light curly hair, large wide mouth, which he keeps closely shut, and a nose sunken at the bridge, which projects upwards at the point.—He has a coarse, harsh voice, and his conversation is of a rather familiar style. When he left her was a blue navy cap, with no cover—his other dress is not remembered.

He may be found lurking about the plantation of Richard Davis, above mentioned, about 23 miles from Lynchburg, by mail route, or at a free State. A reward of \$100 is offered if taken within the limits of the State, and \$50 if taken within the limits and lodged in jail, where I can get him. JOHN O. L. GOGGIN, Lynchburg, Va. Aug. 12—44f

REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber on the night of the 7th of August, (\$100) a YELLOW BOY, (almost white), who answers to the name of CHARLES, called by some CHARLES DAVIS, having formerly belonged to Richard Davis, of Bedford county. He answered the following description:—About 5 feet in height, with light curly hair, large wide mouth, which he keeps closely shut, and a nose sunken at the bridge, which projects upwards at the point.—He has a coarse, harsh voice, and his conversation is of a rather familiar style. When he left her was a blue navy cap, with no cover—his other dress is not remembered.

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